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|---|---|
| कावेरी | (1) तलक्कावेरी से 5 कि. मी. मैसूर जिला की सीमा यागाची (कर्नाटक) |
| | (2) के. आर. सागर बांध से होगेनेक्कल तक (कर्नाटक) |
| | (3) पुगालूर से प्रैंड तनीकूट (तमिलनाडु) |
| | (4) प्रैंड तनीकूट से कोन्टाकोनम (तमिलनाडु) |
| ताप्ती | नेपानगर की नगर सीमाओं से बुरहानपुर की नगर सीमाओं तक (मध्यप्रदेश) |
| नर्मदा | जबलपुर की नगर सीमाओं के साथ (मध्यप्रदेश) |
| बेतवा | विदिशा तथा मन्दीदीप और भोपाल (मध्यप्रदेश) |

नोट :—जल गुणवत्ता का वर्गीकरण निम्नलिखित है :

क—बिना पारंपरिक उपचार परन्तु निसंक्रमण के बाद पेय जल

ख—बाह्य स्नान

ग—निसंक्रमण के बाद पारंपरिक उपचार किया हुआ पेय जल

घ—वन्य-जीव का प्रचार करना

ङ—सिंचाई, औद्योगिक शीतलन एवं अपशेष निपटान

**Increasing Pressure on the Ecology in Bihar**

1050. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that concentration on maximum production of coal in the State of Bihar has increased the pressure on the ecology of the State and the open cast mining projects are destroying the forest in a big way; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken to save the ecology and forests of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Coal mining activity in forest area would have adverse effect on the ecology and forest cover unless proper mitigative measures are implemented. This is equally true for the open-cast mining projects in Bihar.

(b) The mitigative measures to save the ecology and forests inter-alia include:

(i) Effective implementation of the Environmental Management Plan and Mine reclamation plan by the project authourities.

(ii) Raising of compensatory afforestation by State Government.

Besides a massive programme of afforestation, social and farm forestry under 20-point-programme is pursued vigorously with people's participation.

**Forest Policy for Tribal Population in Gujarat**

1051. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE
SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest policy of Government has been posing a threat to the survival of Tribal population in Gujarat State;

(b) whether the rehabilitation policy of Government needs change;

(c) if so, the steps taken to amend the forest policy in order to protest the tribals interests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No Sir, Having regard to the symbiotic relationship between the tribal people and forests, and in order to ameliorate the social economic conditions of the tribals, various aspects of Tribal Forest Interface have been comprehensively covered in the National Forest Policy of 1988. The Gujarat Government is implementing the National Forest Policy by associating tribal people in protection, regeneration and development of forests and also by providing gainful employment to people living in and around forests.

Request have been made by the Gujarat Government to relax the provisions of the

Forest (Conservation) Act while proposing cases of diversion of Forest land, in view of procedural delays causing hardships to tribals. While such requests are kept in mind, other issues of importances such as conservation of forests, prevention of fragmentation of forest land, need for increasing agricultural production etc. are also considered before taking decision on such proposals. Besides, revised and comprehensive Rules and Guide Lines have been formulated by decentralising the process of decision taking and rationalising procedures and requirements to streamline disposal of cases.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Cutting of the Mango Trees in Uttar Pradesh**

1052. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mango growers association in Lucknow, Malihabad and Kakori in Uttar Pradesh and in other States have requested the Government to free them from Forest Act so as to cut the Mango trees and use the area for cultivation;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and problems of Mango growers taking such decision to change the mango belt into farming land;

(c) what steps has been taken by Government to save the mango belts from being turned into agricultural area in Uttar pradesh and in other States of the country;

(d) whether any assurances has been given to the Mango growers in the country; and

(e) if so, what are the details with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) No representation has been received from any mango-growers association, either through State Governments or directly, with a request to free them from Forest Act so as to cut Mango trees and use the area for cultivation. Felling of trees on private land does not come under the purview of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) In order to regulate the felling and replanting of trees on private lands, a number of States including Uttar Pradesh have enacted State Legislations like the Tree Protection Act, Tree Preservation Act etc. under which cutting of certain trees is regulated.

**Species of Plants**

1053. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of 195 species of rare and endangered plants which have been recently included in the Red Data Book of Indian Plants volume III;

(b) what is the total number of such plants in the Red Data Book; and

(c) what is being done to preserve these species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) The names of the 195 species of rare and endangered plants that have been included in the Red Data Book of Indian Plants (volume-III) published by the Botanical Survey of India (BSI) in 1990 are given in the annexure. [*See* Appendix CL XVIII, Annexure No. 23]

(b) A total of 620 plants have been included in the three published volumes of the Red Data Book of Indian Plants.

(c) The measures taken to preserve these species include the following :

(i) Establishment of a network of protected areas as National Parks, Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves for protection of the flora and fauna including threatened species;

(ii) Enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, which, after the amendment in 1991, includes endangered plants and which now provides strict penalties for infringement;

(iii) Restriction on commercial exploitation and export of endangered species through regulations in pursuance of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972;

(iv) Ex-situ conservation of endangered